

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Thirteenth Norfolk Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Thirteenth Norfolk Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 0.1% (115) reside in the Thirteenth Norfolk Representative District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (21) of Thirteenth Norfolk Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 71% of admissions from the Thirteenth Norfolk Representative District were male and 28.9% were female.
- Over 52.6% of admissions were between the ages of 21-39.
- 90.3% of admissions were white non-Latino, 1.7% were black non-Latino, 5.2% were Latino, and 2.6% were other racial categories.
- 63.1% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 18.4% were married, and 11.4% reported not to be married now.
- 25.4% of admissions had less than high school education, 40.3% completed high school, and 34.2% had more than high school education.
- 49.1% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 22.2% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Thirteenth Norfolk Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001							
Thirteenth Norfolk Representative District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	117	99	36	23	11	29	18
FY '96	135	115	48	37	21	26	20
FY '97	147	132	41	39	26	32	25
FY '98	157	135	43	29	13	34	27
FY '99	141	124	44	24	18	26	19
FY '00	143	120	41	25	4	28	17
FY '01	115	90	33	21	4	28	21

- Since peaking in FY 1998, residents of Thirteenth Norfolk Representative District reported a decrease in alcohol, marijuana and heroin use.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reporting cocaine use remained steady, while crack use decreased.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Thirteenth Norfolk Representative District.

Table 2 Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	60.5 %	23.6%	10.5%	0.8%	0.8%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While heroin, cocaine and crack as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was lower than the State average, alcohol and marijuana was higher within your District.